MUMEYA.
Japanese Photographer.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.
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Tel. 234.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2¾ h.p., 5¼ h.p. and 7·0 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Dept.
'Phone 27.

No. 17,216. 英曆千九百壹十八年七月廿三號 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £8,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

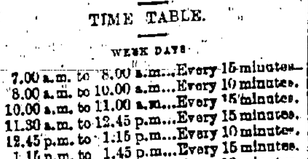
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Vœux Road Central. [328

TANG YUK, Dentist, successor of the late SIFN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

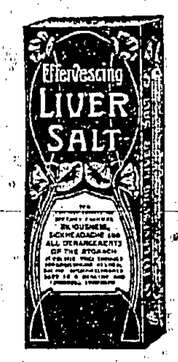
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [11

WATSON'S



A SAFE AND GENTLE APERIENT making a Pleasant, Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

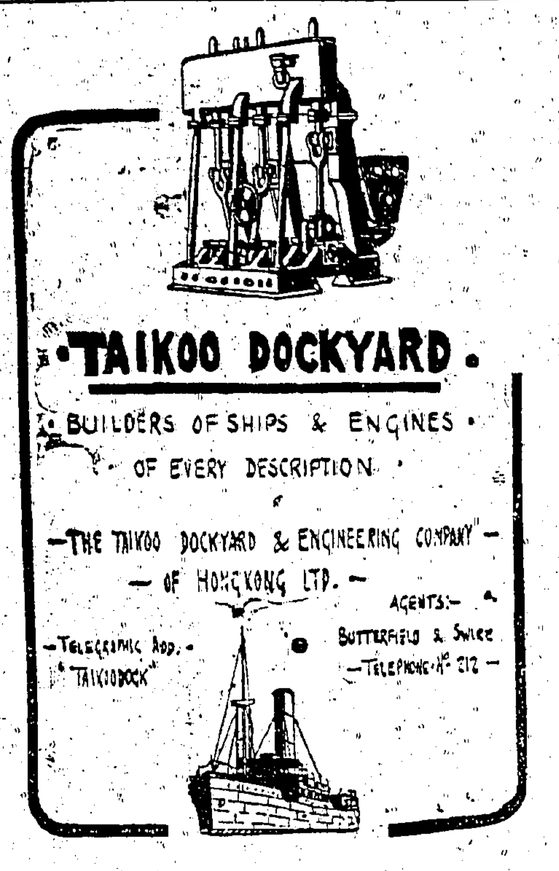
GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 6.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply:—
W. BARKER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet, yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY— — OF HONGKONG LTD. —

—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.— TAIKOODOCK

AGENTS:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

—TELEPHONE No. 312 —

LIVER AIDS.

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS

Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from Waste Matter.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 398.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE $13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE TO ALLIES.

London, July 22.
4.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—The battle continues under favourable conditions on the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne.

Our troops north of the Ourcq are driving back the enemy, who is striving to arrest our advance.

We progressed in the fighting in the region north of Ville Montoire.

Further south we are advancing east of the Parey-Tigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq line.

South of the Ourcq we made a big advance beyond Neuilly St. Front and captured the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles.

THE CAPTURE OF CHATEAU THIERRY.

FALL OF PIVOT OF GERMAN FRONT.

Paris, July 21.

The capture of Chateau Thierry registers the fall of one of the pivots of the German front between the Marne and the Aisne. The other is Soissons, which is no longer safe.

General De Goutti's Army entered Chateau Thierry at dawn on the 21st. The enemy withdrew the previous night in order to avoid envelopment. The French pushed on north-westward and penetrated Entrepisly.

THE GERMAN RETREAT ON THE MARNE.

ENEMY LOSES 50 PER CENT. OF EFFECTIVE TROOPS.

Paris, July 21.

The Germans endeavoured to cover their retreat across the Marne by pouring out great volumes of gas and opening a barrage of fire from the north bank.

The French replied with a terrible fire and the "squalls of shell, rain of machine-gun bullets and the storm of bombs" destroyed the bridges, which were covered on both banks of the river with projectiles.

The enemy lost 50 per cent. of his effective troops before he completed the evacuation of the south bank.

ENEMY'S TERRIBLE DAYS SOUTH OF THE MARNE.

London, July 21,
5.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning, says:—

The eight enemy Divisions which crossed to the south bank of the Marne were never able to cross the hills overlooking the river from the south. None of those who lived to re-cross the river will forget the five terrible days they spent south of the Marne. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by French and American artillery observers. Enclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills, they offered a sure target to our artillery.

For food and munitions they depended on the transport across the bridges, which were constantly shelled and also regularly bombed by French and British airmen. They were never able to bring across any artillery heavier than mountain guns and light *minenwerfer*.

Owing to the superiority of our artillery they found themselves in the same position as the Austrians did on the south bank of the Piave. Their communications were uncertain and unsafe and their losses from artillery fire were startling. Fifty per cent. of the total strength of some units were casualties.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S MISTAKE.

London, July 21,
11.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, discussing the reason for the failure of the German offensive, says the Crown Prince made a mistake by attacking on too wide a front. He calculated on a larger numerical superiority than he actually possessed. His plan was well-conceived and worked out. The Germans knew we expected either a return to their original plan of dividing the French and British or an attempt to march on Paris. The plan chosen would have meant a substantial gain, material and moral, which would have been most important for the next blow on Paris. It had the advantage of an offensive facing south and east, instead of west.

General Ludendorff reckoned that we would not be ready to meet an army which turned back on Paris.

ENEMY ON HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

EITHER PUSH BACK THE FRENCH, OR RETIRE FURTHER.

London, July 21,
9.45 p.m.

The news received in London from the Front this afternoon is better still. The Germans are faced with the difficult and unpleasant alternative of either to endeavour to beat back the French from Soissons in order to secure the railway for the purpose of supplying the advanced troops in the pocket between Rheims and Soissons, or to retire their forces further from the Marne, and thus flatten out the salient.

The present line west of Rheims leaves the enemy a slip of four miles deep in the Marne valley on a 13-mile front. This is the enemy's sole territorial gain since the offensive began on the 15th, which was purchased at enormous losses.

Further left, strong enemy forces hold the north bank of the river, at present preventing the French from crossing. The enemy only succeeded in crossing by sacrificing his rear-guards.

The French hold the heights around Chateau Thierry. They are thus enabled to dominate a large area. In the Ourcq valley the French reached Ouchy-le-Chateau, further endangering the enemy on the Marne.

The latest reports state that the French here advanced between six and nine miles. The enemy was sorely pressed. Frantic attempts at a counter-attack with fresh troops did not succeed in loosening the French grip on the railway and roads.

The enemy appears to have incorporated a new army between the Marne and the Aisne, the staff of which is composed of officers from Ukraine, whose Staff work indicates slackness and disorganised effort.

(Continued on Page 5.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenks, D.S.P. (R.).

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

Search Supervising duties are suspended until further orders. Search supervisors will be at once warned to report for duty at Central, both Shifts. On this duty caps without covers (and not helmets) will be worn.

STRENGTH.

P.C. 640 Osborne is invalided out.

By Order,
T. F. HOCKEN,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 588

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 589

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit

COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on application.

66

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VICTORIA. J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
24a Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2667.

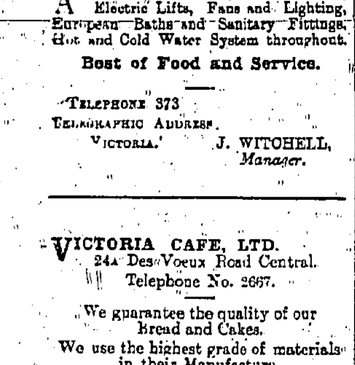
We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

[337

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.



GRAÇA & Co.
DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., &c.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG, CHINA.

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ALBERT AHWEE otherwise CHAN PAK WAI (陳伯維) late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, and Owner of a Dairy Farm, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1887, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 31st day of July, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1918.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executor,
Prince's Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.

[589

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN AN INVESTMENT

which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an Income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum.

Write for full particulars to:

AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, LTD.
(Capital £400,000 fully subscribed).
36 New Broad Street,
London, E.C.2., England.

593

"REGAL" RECORDS

6010 { Take me back to U.S.A. ..... (Billy Williams)
Why can't we have the Sea in London ,, ,,

6011 { I don't care ..... ,, ,,
All the Silver from the Silvery Moon ,, ,,

6647 { Mister John Mackenzie O..... ,, ,,
I come Fra' Scotland ,, ,,

6648 { Jean loves all the Jockeys ..... ,, ,,
All the Ladies Fell in Love with Sandy ,, ,,

6009 { Take me where there are no Eyes about ,, ,,
Let's all go Mad ... ,, ,,

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, WITH OR WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC VITAL WEAKNESS, EXHAUSTION, &c.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2/-
Send stamp address envelope, age & symptoms for FREE advice as to suitability in your case. No follow up circulars.
For La Clear Med. Co. (HARLEY ST.) 20a Hill, N.W. LONDON.
THE NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMULÆ. EASY TO TAKE
SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.
ASK FOR "THERAPION" & SEE YOU GET IT.

WILLS'
"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"
CIGARETTES
(MEDIUM STRENGTH.)

PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO



SOLD IN PACKETS OF 10 & 20
AND IN TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES.

Navy Cut for the Pipe.



SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS.
MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE GREATEST ENEMY OF THE AIRMAN.

BAD WEATHER.

The greatest enemy of the airman, and so perhaps the greatest friend of the Londoner, is bad weather, for although it does not affect ordinary aerodrome flying very much, it interferes a great deal with war flying—reconnaissance, artillery, photographic, and fighting work—and prevents, nearly altogether, long-distance flying, especially bombing raids.

The strength of the wind is always a great consideration. Though machines frequently fly on a forty-mile-an-hour wind, it would add too much to the time taken up in an air raid, which is always a there-and-back affair, for its help in one direction is far more than counterbalanced by its hindrance in the other. It is a friend of the anti-aircraft gunner, too, as a machine moving slowly forward in the teeth of a strong wind is a good target owing to its diminished speed and the longer time it is in range.

Flying in storms and very gusty weather, however, is most trying, as the aeroplane is violently "bumped" and tossed about like a small boat in a rough sea, and is extremely difficult to control. Also it is quite likely to be badly strained owing to the rough treatment it receives.

Clouds prevent successful long-distance raids over hostile country, as the aeroplane cannot travel continuously through clouds but must travel above or below them. If it flies below them it has to keep at a low altitude and, being extremely visible, is subject to all the weapons of the enemy, which will probably bring it down. If, on the other hand, it flies above them, the pilot cannot see any landmark; he has to rely on his compass for his direction and is likely to get lost, as the speed and direction of the wind in the upper levels are unknown and are continually changing, and so he is drifted off his course.

Low-lying mist is the worst enemy of the airman, as it creeps beneath him unawares, and he may return to his aerodrome to find it covered by a low, white blanket of fog through which protrude the tops of trees and houses. He cannot see the ground and so landing becomes very dangerous. The chances are that he will "crash" his machine and badly damage himself, as he has to land blindly.

It is very probable on some of the fine nights in London when the cold, all-revealing moon hangs high over the roofs and chimneys, and the city waits in unfulfilled expectation for the hum of the unseen disturber of its peace and wonders why its sleep in not broken, that over the flat Belgian plain lies London's greatest friend, a low, damp pall of mist, enveloping the silent, closed hangars and keeping out of action the great machines loaded in vain with bombs and petrol.

Rain, if it overtakes the airman in flight, does not interfere with him much save that, owing to his speed, it beats on his face like little bits of stone and stings it. Hail is still worse, and is quite painful and it is unusual for machines to leave the ground for a flight during a fall of rain or hail, as it has the same effect as mist, and renders visibility very poor.

The only advantage of rain is that it makes the atmosphere so much heavier that the machine is easier to fly, as it grips the air so much better and so is more pleasant to fly. On hot days it is the reverse, owing to the thinness and dryness of the air, and it has been found that machines will not climb to such a height in Mesopotamia or in Egypt as they will in England or France, owing to the more rarefied atmosphere.

A WONDERFUL PROPHECY.

Quote the following lines and ask your listener when they were written:

"There shall be rowing without oars.
"Sailing without sails.
"Carriages shall roll along with unimagined speed, with no cattle to drag them.
"Instruments to fly, with which a man shall, by a spring, move artificial wings beating the air like wings of birds.
"A little mechanism three fingers long, which shall raise or lower enormous weights.
"Bridges over rivers which shall rest neither on piles nor on columns."

No! It was not Mother Shipton. She did not come on the scene till centuries later. Mother Shipton was an old witch in Yorkshire whose "Carriages without horses shall go" is best known. Many things have been "written in" to some of her reputed sayings. On the other hand, we have as proof an ancient volume entitled "De Mirapili" as the truth and authenticity of the quotation we have reproduced. The book was written by the wonderful scholar, before his time, Roger Bacon, born 1214; died at Oxford, 1294. His chief writings were between 1260 and 1280, so that the above wonderful leap into the future must have been written quite 650 years ago. His knowledge of past, present and future was, to say the least, profound.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25

KAISER ROBS GERARD.

Mr. Gerard has received news that the German Government has begun proceedings to get possession of the collection of paintings, silver, china, bric-a-brac, and household goods which he stored in Berlin before he left the Embassy.

With typical disregard of diplomatic usage, the German Government has demanded that the keeper of the warehouse shall deliver to it property which Mr. Gerard spent years in collecting. The State Department, through the Spanish Ambassador, has sent a protest.

Mr. Gerard contrasts with the procedure of the Germans the faithfulness with which Great Britain throughout the war has respected immunity from seizure of Ambassadors' property. He instances the case of Princess Lichnowsky, who, when she hurried from London with her husband, left behind her jewellery and other valuables. These the British Government subsequently sent to the American Embassy in Berlin by courier, with a request to Mr. Gerard to deliver them to the princess.

CULTURE AND KULTUR.

So much confusion seems still to prevail about the difference between Culture and the German war cry Kultur, that it might be useful to dispel it by an explanation. We are prone to answer the enemy boast about Kultur, says the *Daily Chronicle* note writer, by quoting Nietzsche's hackneyed charge that Germany has destroyed it wherever she has extended her rule. But Nietzsche's Culture was not the Prussian war-substitute, Kultur. The philosopher used the word and its meaning with which Matthew Arnold familiarised this country—the "Cultus" of the Romans. Kultur merely signifies technical education—the anti-classical curriculum serviceable in the ungentle art of "getting on in the world."

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHIN

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
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Hongkong, July 22, 1918. 610

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Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 582

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Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 483

TO LET.

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AUCTION.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Eight Lots of CROWN LAND at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lots.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.) N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent. $	Upset Premium. $
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.			
1		Aberdeen Inland Lot No. 41.	58	58	127	125	about 7,366	16	
2		"	58	58	67	67	3,886	8	
3		"	58	58	200	200	11,600	26	
4		"	113	113	66	66	7,504	18	
5		"	113	113	66	66	7,504	18	
6		"	58	58	83	83	5,370	12	
7		"	58	58	83	83	5,370	12	
8		"	58	58	83	83	4,620	10	
		Aberdeen.							7,704

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Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 360

FATHOMS DEEP.

RESCUE AFTER THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS.

IMPRISONED IN A SUBMARINE.

A great story may always be told simply, says the "Daily Telegraph," in supplementing by fuller details the brief official note of an act of heroism which will ever claim a leading place in that long roll of noble deeds of self-sacrifice that has been so rapidly unfolded of late. It told of a naval hero, Commander Francis Goodhart, who gave up his life in an effort to save his comrades imprisoned in a submarine which had become fast on the bottom in 38ft. of water. Placing in his belt a small tin cylinder with instructions for the rescuers, he went into the conning-tower with the commanding officer determined to allow himself to be shot up to the surface. But the great adventure miscarried, and the hero paid the penalty with his life. Those who had the privilege of knowing Commander Goodhart declare that he was as modest as he was brave, and his fellow-prisoners remember with admiration the coolness displayed by him when he went forth to take the fraction of a chance of achieving his great purpose a living man. His last remark to the commanding officer was: "If I don't get up, the tin cylinder will."

THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS.

The circumstances which called forth this signal heroism may now be referred to. There are displayed in the narrative elements of courage, resource, and daring that grip the imagination. A representative of the "Daily Telegraph, who has had an opportunity of conversing with one of the rescued sailors, who owed his life to the gallantry of the submarine's Commanding Officer, writes: I confess that it was a hard task to break through that thick crust of taciturnity behind which our sailors so consistently hide their best qualities. The men who do most generally speak least. I got a version of the story from one of its central figures in reluctant sentences. One had almost as soon have squeezed water from a stone, but the big, hard-knit man—an indomitable spirit encased in a frame of steel—gave me ultimately the grim tale—one of the grimmest in the annals of the sea. He told me that he had observed in a long life spent afloat that it was the unexpected thing that almost always "bulged the biggest."

"And, surely," he added, "this affair was the most unexpected and the biggest that ever Fate forced me to have a hand in. What exactly happened to our craft (a submarine) I'm not going to stay to tell you, for the simple reason that I don't know myself. We were a goodly company on board that mechanical whale—a handsome fish, I can assure you—and no man of us even dreamt of the trick she was to play us. She made us wonder, and, incidentally, transformed us into Jonahs. She took a header many fathoms deep, as, indeed, she was intended to do, but, where the surprise and disappointment came in were in the fact that she elected to remain at the bottom far beyond her proper time. The Book tells us that Jonah—he was alone, too, poor fellow—was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. We did not exceed his record, but run it close. We were in the belly of our whale, lying fathoms deep, part of three days and part of three nights.

Then the smile on the mariner's face vanished.

"Such three days and three nights have never passed over my head before," he said, slowly and reflectively. "They aged myself and my fellow prisoners by years, I reckon. I'm told that I was about the last to abandon hope. I've always been a good clinger in that respect. It's a small ray that does not get about my heart—but this time it was pretty pitch-dark. When the first night of imprisonment passed, and it appeared from our watches—we had artificial light enough to see the time—that the dawn of a new day had come with no sign of release, some of the company threatened to chuck hope. But others of us put as bright a face on a black outlook as we could, and gave them such cheer as a waterless and breadless situation would allow. Of course, too, we had to remember that our air supply was running out.

LOSING AIR.

"Speak of dropping sovereigns down a well! Every tick of my watch I knew was as a lost sovereign, so far as air was concerned. But those of us who were blessed with big batteries of optimism did our best to distribute the current, and so the time dragged on. Then a great thing happened. Two heroes came forward and offered to risk all in an attempt to win to the surface. All honour to them! How they did it and at what a cost may be told later on, but the thing was done, and the outer world was thus made aware of our terrible plight. That much we realised when we knew of the presence of divers about our craft. What a relief! We had been located, practical measures were being taken for our salvage, and that splendid prospect made us take in a draught of new life. Artificial light was fast failing, but hope was burning brightly, so what did it matter?

"Our ordeal as it turned out was but a young thing as yet, however. We had still a long way to go. The day dragged through, and when we entered on the silence and uncertainty of the night we were a forlorn enough lot, I can assure you. The nerve of the toughest of us was wearing thin. My fear that it might snap suddenly all round was not realised, however, for we were given further indications, which our practical ears were not slow to catch, that the great work of rescue was well in hand. The constant tapping of the divers outside was a cheering sound, and brought hope to those of us who, in the steadily increasing stifle of the atmosphere, were now breathing hard to live.

"But rescue was long delayed, and in the early hours of the following day most of us wrote our last farewell to our loved ones—short, tender messages scrawled in pencil—and some of us made our wills. Then, saved by a miracle, three strong strands in the ladder of escape came to us from above. Exactly in what manner this was made possible I cannot tell you. We got air, water, and food, in only the smallest quantities, but just enough to stir us into new life. That was a godsend as welcome as it was unexpected. And we had not to wait long for the opening of our prison door. When the details of that liberation are given it will cause surprise and congratulation everywhere. It verges on the miraculous. When we scrambled into freedom we were a dazed and shaken lot of men, but I warrant you our hearts were full of gratitude to God for saving mercies."

MALAYAN MAN-POWER.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The Hon. Mr. R. C. M. Kindersley, Chairman of the Planters' Association of Malaya, in a letter to the "Malay Mail," makes a direct appeal to planters. Not to put too fine a point on it, he invites those planters of A Class still remaining in the country to volunteer for active service before they are conscripted. And his appeal is endorsed by the General Officer Commanding.

Commenting on the letter our Kuala Lumpur contemporary says:—Rubber, we all know, is an essential war industry. But the point which Mr. Kindersley urges is that, in view of the large stocks of rubber held in London and elsewhere and the possibility of a glut in the market, production can be safely restricted and many planters thus released for active service. Their release might act to the detriment of individual estates, but not of the industry as a whole. And in any case the sacrifice would be small as compared with those which our kinsmen at Home have already made. Mr. Kindersley is against a compulsory scheme of pooling supervision, but holds that neighbouring estates could make arrangements whereby larger areas than at present could be controlled single-handed. There is no doubt that at present the distribution of European supervision is, under war conditions, unfair. "In one place you may find two or three men on five hundred acres and in another a single man looking after two thousand. Mr. Kindersley's letter is a final appeal to such A class men as remain to adopt the more patriotic and more dignified course of going before they are sent for. There may be some men who now under the altered circumstances will be able to persuade directors or agents to release them. But, as we have remarked before, we think that the F.M.S. have been sucked dry of willing recruits. Practically all who intend to go have gone. We calculate that to date the Federation has supplied some twelve hundred men to the Imperial Forces, the bulk of them planters and nearly all of them now officers. The more strenuous games are practically dead locally, evidence in itself of the manner in which the country has been drained of its young and active residents. There are no doubt men still here who "did nothing" at school, and have done nothing ever since. Nothing short of conscription will rope them in.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

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The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough fast if only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.15 and 2.25

EMPIRE DAY IN BAGHDAD.

SPEECH BY GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

The following is the text of a speech delivered by the General Officer Commanding the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force on the occasion of a public gathering held at Baghdad on Empire Day in aid of the Red Cross.

This is the first occasion since the occupation on which the people of Baghdad and the British Army have met together for a common purpose. It is fitting that the immediate reason of the gathering should be to assist the Red Cross which stands for humanity and is independent of race or creed. It is fitting that it should take place on the 24th May which is kept as Empire Day by the King Emperor's subjects all over the world. It is a day celebrated not only by the Anglo-Saxon race but by all peoples of whatever creed and origin who dwell under the protection of the British flag and live their own lives under institutions suited to their own conditions. I am much gratified to learn of the notable success which has attended the appeal to the troops and to the civil population of Mesopotamia. The figures are not yet complete and I am, therefore, unable to announce them but it is certain that they are very creditable to the people of this country and I shall not fail to telegraph the result to the headquarters of the Red Cross in London for submission to His Majesty in order that it may be known to all that the people of Mesopotamia are not unmindful of the claims of charity nor unappreciative of the results already attained during the past year by the co-operation of British and local energies in furthering the prosperity of the country. I fully realise, as Commander-in-Chief, how many inconveniences are necessarily imposed on the civil population by military exigencies. Restrictions of movements, restrictions of trade, restrictions of liberty, all these are unavoidable in time of war and it is my sincere desire that they shall be as little burdensome as possible consistently with our military ends. For the present I can only advise you to have patience and to remember that these restrictions probably press less hardly the people of Mesopotamia than upon the people of any belligerent country. On the occupation of Baghdad my distinguished predecessor announced in the King's name that it was our intention to establish institutions under which the people of the country might develop and prosper along their own lines and invite you to participate in the management of your civil affairs. A year has now passed and we have advanced far beyond Baghdad, and though the end of the war is not in sight I think it may be fairly claimed that the ideals set forth in that proclamation are being fulfilled wherever we are in occupation part, thanks, in no small degree, to the ready help which the military administration has received from the inhabitants of the land. We may rejoice, under Providence, at the prospect of a general prosperity unexampled in any other country in time of war and scarcely equalled in this country in time of peace. The methods by which this has been attained are an earnest of our intentions and a happy omen for the future. Once again I thank you for your liberality and trust that many opportunities will arise in the future for similar fraternal gathering.

UNDER THE GERMAN WHIP.

25,000 BELGIANS DOING MILITARY WORK IN SMALL AREA.

According to reports from French refugees from the districts of Valenciennes and Maubeuge, recently evacuated into Belgium, the number of Belgian deportees compelled to do military work behind the German lines in France is far greater than is usually supposed. In this region alone, no fewer than 25,000 Belgian men and boys are working under the whip of the German sentries.

The mortality in the camps is terrible. Numbers of workers are constantly sent back to their homes as unfit, and replaced by fresh recruits.

Following the news of the recent deportation of the Burgomaster of Ghent and of one of his aldermen for their loyal resistance to separatist intrigues, M. Louis Franck, alderman of Antwerp and a member of Parliament, has been arrested and sent to a German prison.

M. Franck, who was one of the leaders of the Flemish movement before the war, was arrested for refusing to allow the enemy to use the warehouses of Antwerp and to requisition the labour attached to them. This brings up to 18 the number of burgomasters and aldermen imprisoned or deported since the beginning of the German occupation.

GERMANS USING KING ALBERT'S PALACES.

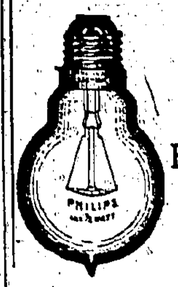
A frontier correspondent states that three of King Albert's palaces in Belgium—at Amercise, Spa, and Lecken—have been requisitioned by the German authorities for hospital use. The number of wounded coming from the battlefields of Flanders to be admitted into hospital are ten times larger than was anticipated by the German sanitary authorities.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them, Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Of medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

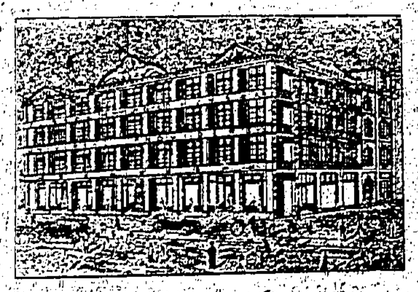
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ENGLISH SODA ASH 58% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
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Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.
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WONG PING WAI, *Manager.*

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.



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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11 30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued *until countermanded*.

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BIRTH.

HUBER.—On July 9, at Saint Jean de Luz, Basses, Pyrénées, the wife of P. E. HUBER, C. M. Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON-NEWCOMB.—On July 13, at Cape Town, S. Africa, Captain RONALD EAGLESON GORDON, M.C., Royal Engineers, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Gordon, of Berkhamsted, Herts., to VERA, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. NEWCOMB, Shanghai.

DEATH.

FORRESTER.—On July 14, at Shanghai, MARTHA, the dearly beloved wife of Edward D. FORRESTER, aged 46 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, July 23, 1918.

THE DEFEAT OF THE SUBMARINE.

THE occasional news we get in the cables of vessels being torpedoed serve to make us aware that though Germany must now recognise that her submarine warfare has failed to achieve either of the main objects it had in view, it is still being desperately pursued on the principle that it can do some damage. Admiral Lord JELLICOE recently declared that ships are not now being sunk as fast as they are being built while submarines are being sunk faster than they are being constructed. What is more, Admiral JELLICOE said he was confident the German losses would not grow less. News now coming out of Germany shows that the Germans are beginning to realise the position. Official figures and deliberate false statements and prevarications about the world's shipping tonnage are being subjected to very severe criticism. The German Admiralty is strongly criticised for not doing everything conceivable in order to obtain the largest possible number of submarines in the shortest possible time. It is alleged that Admiral VON TIRPITZ neglected to employ the full capacity of the German yards for the construction of submarines. As the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has remarked "the question of submarine war stirred the German people to a quite extraordinary state of excitement, and the propaganda in favour of an immediate—or premature—commencement of intensified submarine war was something quite unparalleled in Germany." The failure consequently makes a deep impression on the people, and the agitation in the Press for somebody's scalp can do nothing to strengthen the moral and confidence of the nation in ultimate victory. Among other objects, this submarine warfare was intended to keep an American army from landing in France. It would seem that even now the German people, including the army, regard the reports about a million American soldiers being in France as all humbug, but the distinguished part played by American troops in the great battle which is still in progress is beginning to open the eyes of the Germans to the fact that everything points to ultimate defeat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tronoh Mines, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 1s. per share, also an interim dividend of 2s. per share.

Sanction has been granted for the holding of a further war lottery or lotteries in the Federated Malay States.

The Netherlandsche Handel Maatschappij has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year 1917. On last year's paid-up capital ad. f.60,000,000, this would mean a nett profit of f.7,200,000, about £625,000.

For having sold their passports to German subjects, two Russians, D. Djurkins, and F. Geisman, were before the Russian Consular Court at Shanghai last week and on a plea of guilty were sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Dr. Reinsch, the United States Minister at Peking, has gone Home on three months' furlough. In an interview in Japan the Minister admitted that there was a possibility that he would not return to Peking. He may become Director of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department.

We understand that the Superintendents and Inspectors of the Hongkong Police Reserve have opened a Fund for the benefit of the widow and infant son of the late Sergeant Glendenning, H.K. Police. Lists will be sent to the various Clubs. Members of the public desirous of subscribing are requested to make use of these lists, if possible. Subscriptions may be sent, in cases where the lists are not accessible, to the Deputy Superintendent, or to Staff Inspector Arculli, of the Police Reserve.

Mr. Littlefield McCoy, of the firm of Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co. Shanghai, charged under the espionage act of May 16, 1918 with writing disloyal language about the military forces of the United States in a letter to his mother was acquitted last week at the preliminary hearing in the United States Court room before Mr. Raymond P. Tenney, Vice-Consul acting judicially. In making his decision, Mr. Tenney said that under the strict interpretation the Court found that no crime had been committed and the accused was discharged. The defendant, however, was warned to be more careful in the future, while the Court stated that it believed Mr. McCoy to be a loyal American citizen.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis, who recently met with a motor car accident in Korea, according to latest accounts is making good progress towards recovery.

Captain H. J. Hobbs, one time with the China Navigation Company, has been granted a master's license in the United States and has received his appointment as Senior Lieutenant in United States Naval Reserve.

A large number of members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange assembled at the Exchange last week to bid farewell to Mr. W.C.D. Turner, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who is leaving shortly for Dairen, on transfer. Mr. Turner was presented with a handsome solid silver salver.

Many friends will hear with pleasure that the son of Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, was recently awarded the Military Cross for a piece of work performed in October last. The London "Gazette" of April 23, contains the following notice:—"Lt. L. A. Harris, R.G.A., For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During two attacks he went under shell and machine gun fire to the front line and brought back much valuable information." Lieut. Harris was born in Shanghai in 1896 and entered the Royal Academy, Woolwich, in December, 1914.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The China Mail Steamship Company's s.s. *Nanking* left Yokohama on the morning of the 22nd inst. and will be due here on or about the 29th inst.

A DEATH ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was held this afternoon in Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe's Court before a jury into the death of a man who was picked up on the foreshore of Tsat Tset Moi. The body was found in a decomposed state with a shawl round his chest. Two men are held in custody as being concerned in the murder of the deceased.

The Police information had been to the effect that the man had been shot.

There was no evidence at the inquiry to substantiate this.

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—*The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.*

Medically fit:—
E. L. Hosie.
W. P. Hedley.
S. Gray.
F. Goodman.
W. Brown.
J. G. Dick.
D. S. Cooper.
W. E. Cooke.
J. M. Jack.
K. R. Macaskill.
J. S. McIntosh.
J. C. Owen.
J. M. Smyth.
A. M. Simpson.
G. Henderson.
J. F. Hamilton.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—A. Tucker, W. A. Morgan, J. N. R. Allen, D. L. Keith, S. H. West, W. F. Ford, H. H. Scott, J. S. Keith, G. Nelson, W. G. Browell, W. Tulip and F. C. Coleman.

3.15 p.m.—A. E. Godfrey, medically fit.
A. F. Brown, medically fit.

4.10 p.m.—*The Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.*

W. A. Stephens, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age from this firm.

4.20 p.m.—*Messrs. Mackintosh & Co.*

F. A. Mackintosh, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in this firm.

4.30 p.m.—*Messrs. Gavin, Dreyard & Co.*

J. D. Birrell, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in this firm.

4.45 p.m.—*Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.*

J. B. Thompson, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in this firm.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

In Mr. Wolfe's Court this morning a Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of 225½ taels of opium valued at $2,660.

Inspector Gordon said defendant was arrested on Monday morning at 6 a.m. at the Kowloon Ferry wharf. His luggage was searched and the opium found in tins. Defendant took the Police to a boarding house at Yaumati, which was well-known to the Revenue Department as carrying on deals in opium. There was no doubt that defendant was concerned in these deals.

His Worship sentenced prisoner to nine months' hard labour and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

A Chinese girl, aged 16 years, was charged with being in unlawful possession of 18 taels of opium, before Mr Wolfe this morning.

Mr. Hind, who appeared for defendant, said the Police searched the house just after her husband had left. A legal question arose as to whether she was in possession of the opium at the time and whether she acted under compulsion. It was *prima facie* acting under compulsion.

The case was remanded till to-morrow and defendant enlarged on bail of $2,000.

THEFT OF WAR DEPARTMENT'S ZINC SHEETINGS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning with the theft of zinc sheetings valued at $68, the property of the War Department, while another Chinese was charged with receiving the stolen property.

Evidence was adduced to show that 16 zinc sheets belonging to the War Department had been stolen and only 4 recovered. Such thefts were of common occurrence, while recently a similar theft took place.

A Iukong said he caught the defendant arranging with another man for the carrying of the zinc sheetings. He questioned the first defendant, who informed him that he had bought them from the second defendant. Both defendants accused each other.

Inspector Davitt said that as there was not sufficient evidence against the second defendant the case against him be withdrawn.

The case was remanded.

ALLEGED BOGUS CHARITIES.

A man named Noel Baller Dyer, described as a Mohomedan, was summoned before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with unlawfully obtaining the sum of $9 from Chung Wo Tai, a manufacturing Company in Yaumati, purporting to invest it in certain societies and clubs. He was also summoned for attempting to obtain a sum of money from the Chinese in Yaumati for war charities.

The case was adjourned and bail fixed at $200.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

AN EXTRADITION TANGLE.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies K.C., Chief Justice, application was made for an order that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* be issued directing that the Superintendent of Victoria Jail should show cause why one, Lo Sheung, now in custody, should not be discharged.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, said that this was an application made to the Court for an order of *Habeas Corpus* to be issued under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance No. 7. of 1889. As His Lordship would see from the motion filed in the matter on the 19th of this month, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* there were two affidavits filed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, the Solicitor for the applicant, and the second of those affidavits showed the grounds upon which the application is made.

Continuing, Mr. Pollock said the first ground was upon a point of law. There was no evidence before the Court that the applicant has been accused, in China, of the crime for which his extradition is sought, namely, the crime of murder. In the absence of that evidence, under the section, the applicant is not a criminal within the meaning of the Extradition Ordinance of 1889 and cannot be held as such under the said Ordinance. In order that a man may become a fugitive criminal he must be a subject of China accused of murder committed within the jurisdiction of China; in other words the contention was that he should have been accused of a crime in China of an extraditional offence, and it was for the Crown to prove that this necessary condition had been complied with. The second point was that in this case no *prima facie* case has been made against the defendant of committing the said murder, that there is no evidence by witnesses entitled to a reasonable degree of credit that this man was concerned in the said murder.

The Chief Justice: The question is as to whether the man is within the discretion of the magistrate."

Mr. Pollock said there must be a *prima facie* case supported by witnesses of a reasonable degree of credit. When the time came, what he would show is that there were certain robberies committed and the only complaint made against the applicant was that he was a notorious robber. This man, at the time, was only referred to as a robber and the charge of murder would appear to have been invented since, therefore the witnesses for the prosecution are not, within the meaning of the law, entitled to a reasonable degree of credit.

Mr. Pollock said he had applied for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* but it seemed to him only necessary for the Court to give a rule *nisi* for the matter to be argued before his Lordship.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* and the case to be argued on Tuesday next, subject to the convenience of the Attorney General.

A COMPRADORE DISPUTE.

Before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, this morning Mow Fong and Company, Merchants, in an action against the firm's compradore, Tang Hong, alias Tang Shiu Hong, claimed to have an account taken of all that was due to the firm under an Equitable Charge, dated July 4 1918 whereby the defendant charged certain land. The plaintiff claimed that the Equitable Mortage may be enforced by foreclosure and sale.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Hayward, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

The defendant did not enter an appearance.

Mr. Alabaster said that the defendant had not filed a statement of defence and he therefore submitted that the procedure is governed by Order 27, rule 11.

The Registrar gave evidence of notice of trial to the defendant by registered letter.

Mow Fong said he was senior partner in the plaintiff firm and that he engaged defendant as compradore and on the same day an Equitable Charge was entered into which charged four properties, limited to $20,000.

Witness then went on to give evidence as to various mortgages being entered into by defendant which witness liquidated and became first mortgagee. He finally discharged defendant as he was not acting straight. He had had many interviews since with defendant at which the latter had promised to settle up but nothing had been done. Certain goods had had to be sold at a loss by the firm for which the defendant was responsible under the terms of the Equitable Charge.

After hearing further evidence, his Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount due as shown by the statement of account, namely $29,711.02, with interest at eight per cent. from date of issue of the writ, and foreclosure and sale under the Equitable Charge for a sum not exceeding $20,000.

A WORLD HARBOUR FOR SHANGHAI.

IMPORTANT SCHEME.

The Whangpoo Conservancy has issued its report on the future of Shanghai as a port for the world's commerce, and recommends the expenditure of Tls. 30,000,000 to Tls. 45,000,000 to make the Whangpoo into a lake whose shores will be one continuous line of docks and ship building plants with wharves that will handle in modern and most economical manner the enormous commerce which China's recent advancement now makes certain.

The report is posited on the Conservancy investigations made under the direction of Engineer-in-Chief H. von Heidenstam assisted by the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau of Stockholm, represented by Dr. J. G. Richert, late professor of Hydraulic Engineering in the Royal Technical University of Sweden, and P. G. Hornell, C. E. who sign the report jointly.

The Report discusses the development of sea traffic and emphasises that trade with the continent of Asia is destined to enormously increase. We quote the following from the Report:—

A question of paramount importance is therefore: To which harbour or harbours in Asia will the express traffic across the Pacific be directed? From a glance at the map, and from what has been said previously, it may be concluded that this harbour can only be found in Japan, or on that part of the Chinese coast which faces Japan—probably, in the vicinity of the Yangtse Estuary. If a Japanese harbour becomes the terminus for express liners, the journey to the continent must be made by secondary ships. If, on the other hand, these liners proceed to the Chinese coast the sea journey is once and for all completed.

If at a suitable point of the east coast of China a modern harbour is arranged there is no doubt that this harbour will be frequented by even the greatest liners engaged in express traffic.

In the following it will be shown that all trade between foreign countries and half the Chinese population must necessarily pass through a port in the vicinity of the Yangtse Estuary. The amount of goods that will pass this door will correspond to the import and export demands of more than one-tenth of the total population of the earth.

When to this is added that the major part of this trade will be bound for very distant countries, viz. America and Europe, it is obvious that to this point of the globe will be directed the very largest cargo ships that travel on the oceans.

That the need for transport facilities of the 180,000,000 inhabitants of the Yangtse valley during some appreciable time in the future could be filled by a harbour at any other place than at the Yangtse Estuary cannot be conceived unless, for reasons which have nothing to do with the needs of the population, the development is led into such routes as are entirely contrary to the sound development of sea trade.

The harbour in the Yangtse Estuary can besides also reckon on certain trade from the north, for the following reasons:—

While the difference between, for instance, Tientsin and the present harbour (Shanghai) in the Yangtse Estuary is already now considerable, the latter harbour has every chance in the future to gain such an advantage over Tientsin that the two cannot be considered in the same category.

The Yangtse Harbour will become a world harbour with a multitude of direct connections with other parts of the world, and low freight on trans-oceanic lines, while Tientsin even after a most rational improvement of its shipping facilities will become a harbour of the second order, probably very important but subordinate to the Yangtse Harbour and to the Japanese world-harbours.

The harbour for China urgently required ought then to be arranged in the Yangtse Estuary. Here will be situated, according to our belief, one of the great harbours of the world.

EPITOME OF COMPETITION CONDITIONS.

Our investigation regarding the competition between harbours in the Far East can therefore be condensed as follows:

Between North America and the Far East a large passenger, mail and goods traffic will, under any circumstances, be created.

This will involve such an abundance of goods to be shipped across the Pacific that, in order to decrease the cost of transportation, big ships—with a draught of 33 feet and more—will be employed.

Whether the trans-oceanic traffic will become directly connected with China or whether trans-shipment will be made in foreign harbours, is entirely dependant on whether suitable arrangements are made at a convenient point on the China Coast for accommodation of big ships.

From geographical, commercial and technical points of view the best situation of the harbour which North and Central China requires is to be found in the Yangtse Estuary. Here, according to our belief, will be created one of the largest harbours in the world.

TEN METER DRAUGHT SHIPS.

The present tendencies of shipbuilding and the corresponding development of modern world harbours of the first rank in regard to draught and depth respectively is a study by itself. Suffice it to say that while naval architects and harbour engineers now agree that the new cargo carriers and liners of the immediate future will have a draught of at least 10 meters (33 feet) and probably more, the actual future practicable and economical limit is not reached and that a limit varying from 11 to 15 meters (36 to 50 feet) is indicated by the present authorities on the subject.

Without dealing with this subject to any further extent we consider the statement warranted that the harbour which is required at the Yangtse Estuary must be provided with such a water-depth as to accommodate the largest ships which can at present pass the Panama Canal and that the situation of the harbour must be such that an increment of another five or ten feet shall be possible.

In order to allow the harbour of being entered by all the vessels which at present can pass the Panama Canal it is required that the water-depth at Lowest Low Water in the harbour proper shall be 40 feet and in the approaches, if tidal, 36 feet. Furthermore, it should be possible to increase these water-depths in the future by another five or ten feet if and when the steamers plying on the Pacific grow to such a size as to necessitate it.

ECONOMIC VALUE TO SHANGHAI.

What economic value should be attached to the possibility of constructing such a harbour in immediate proximity to Shanghai, it is difficult to say, but as a parallel case, Hamburg may be mentioned. When the question of bringing the free harbour into immediate connection with the town was mooted, Hamburg did not hesitate to sacrifice a whole quarter of the town with 1,000 houses and inhabited by 24,000 people. It is obvious that it would be of paramount benefit to Shanghai if within its sphere or the limit of its natural extension could be situated one of the important centres of traffic of the world.

The resources of Shanghai in men, measures and money are comparable with those of any other city in China, and it would thus appear that there is every reason to believe that Shanghai should be able to secure for itself the future preponderance which a well-placed and accessible Yangtse Estuary Port will attain. The physical obstacles can be overcome if Shanghai only wills.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The result of our investigation of the general arrangement of a world harbour at Shanghai can be condensed as follows:—

An open harbour for the water-depth in question cannot conveniently be constructed on account of the prevailing silt conditions, but its possibility cannot at this stage be definitely pronounced upon.

So far as we now can see the best chance is to create a closed harbour by transforming the Whangpoo into a continuous dock harbour.

Access to this harbour is best effected by regulation of the South Channel of the Yangtse by training works in this channel only.

This investigation has necessarily been of a preliminary nature and more limited than the magnitude of the problem requires. The time and information at our disposal have prevented full consideration being given to all the factors concerned, but sufficient has been done to show the *prima facie* advantages to the scheme outlined. In any case, no doubt exists that if the decision to create a first class harbour is made, the technical difficulties are surmountable.

In order to develop such a scheme in its entirety, and to be assured, before a final decision amongst alternative schemes, that the best solution of the problem has been found, very extensive technical and economical investigations in regard to all issues involved will be indispensable.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SALES CANCELLED.

The *Cablenews* (Manila) states that, following advices from Washington that all the recent sales of enemy alien business property amounting to millions of pesos have been cancelled by order of the United States Alien Enemy Property Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer, Governor General Harrison has resigned as representative of the United Alien Property Custodian. This will carry with it the resignation of Archibald Harrison, brother of Governor-General, who acted as representative of the Governor-General in the administration of enemy alien property and who directly conducted the sales of the property in question last May.

Although the alien property administration by the Governor General is a distinct function from his administrative capacity as chief executive of the Philippines, it is generally believed that the irreconcilable differences of opinion that have arisen between him and Mr. Palmer will ultimately lead to Mr. Harrison's resignation from the Governor-Generalship.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 20th July is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 29 weeks.
	$	$
This year	15,804	394,174
Last year	14,356	388,496
Increase	2,549	5,678
Decrease	—	—

THE BELCHER'S STREET FIRE.

The enquiry into the fire at Belcher's Street was continued this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. H. A. Lampert, examined, said that the godowns were full of oil and that the insurance companies gave the cost as $60,000. From that he assumed that the cost was very much more. They were able to sell $20,000 worth of oil, that being, of course, the oil that was then sound. In his opinion a 4 or 5-inch main was insufficient for the purpose of service in such a large block of buildings. He could not say what might have been the actual cause of the fire.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 11 p.m. yesterday.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Formosa moving north.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of the northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands inclining northward.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

The Return of the number of cases of communicable diseases notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended the July, 20th shows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bubonic Plague	9	8
Diphtheria, ...	2	2
Enteric Fever, ...	8	7
Relapsing Fever	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever, ...	3	6

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

CROWN PRINCE OVER-REACHES HIMSELF.

HIS OPERATION DOOMED TO FAILURE.

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the afternoon of the 21st, says:—

The Crown Prince has over-reached himself. The French Command foresaw the operation. The Germans momentarily gave serious ground for disquiet by crossing the Matz and developing an attack along the river. On the other hand, the main attack east of Rheims failed, which meant that the operation, as a whole, was doomed to failure. Nevertheless, the Germans decided to proceed with their original plan and to move up the Marne valley.

The result was a week of futile fighting, during which the enemy was for the whole time under our observed artillery fire. They lost heavily.

The Germans were told that only a few American battalions were engaged which were so distributed as to give an impression that a great many Americans were fighting. The German Staff seem to have believed this themselves. Now they realise their mistake.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

THE BRITISH FEAT IN METEREN.

SCOTTISH, AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, July 21, 10.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

A busy and satisfactory week-end was rounded off by a raid on the German positions in the Avelny Wood, destroying dug-outs and bringing back two machine-guns.

In the Meteren operation the Australians extended their right flank.

The Scottish attack was well down towards the Hazebrouck-Bailleul Railway, advancing 1,000 yards on a two miles front. The enemy was driven back in the centre for 1,300 yards. The Eighty-First German reserve division suffered considerably in this locality.

Besides the Scottish, a body of South Africans fought with conspicuous success, taking prisoners, with the Scotsmen, six officers and 377 men, besides two-thirds of the total haul of 10 trench-mortars and 50 machine-guns. The Australians took over 100 prisoners.

During our first rush, under cover of a smoke screen, the Germans were caught struggling into respirators. They complained that they ought to have been relieved days before.

Beyond spasmodic shelling the enemy did not retaliate.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, July 21, 11.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states there is nothing to report.

Aeroplanes on the 20th dropped 18 tons of bombs on the Courtrai and Lille railway, the Bruges docks and three large dumps and billets. There was more air fighting.

We brought down 14 aeroplanes and drove down three out of control. We destroyed three balloons. Seven British machines are missing.

The Air Ministry states:—

Photographs show the extensive damage done to the hostile aerodrome at Morhange as the result of an attack on the night of the 19th. One large shed and three hangars were destroyed.

ELAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for thirty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

CAPTURE OF MOUNT ST. ABEL.

EXCELLENT OBSERVATION OF AUSTRIAN LINES.

LONDON, July 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states:—

Mount St. Abel, mentioned in a communique on the 20th, is well within the Austrian territory. It is an important gain, because it commands Val-di-Genova on the east, and it gives an excellent observation of the Austrian lines of communications.

ALBANIAN OFFENSIVE.

ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS LIBERATED.

BOOTY TAKEN UP TO JULY 19TH.

LONDON, July 22.

An Italian official report from Albania states:—

We carried Point 1071 on the crest of Malysilovec, taking prisoners.

The French, advancing astride the Devoli, participated in the action.

The captures in Albania up to July 19th are 2,167 prisoners, 10 medium guns, 16 field and mountain guns, four trench-guns, two trench-mortars, 38 machine-guns, six aeroplanes and much other material.

We also liberated some hundreds of Italian and Russian prisoners.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY COUNT CZERNIN.

AUSTRIA PREDESTINED FOR THE ROLE OF MEDIATOR.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

Count Czernin, in a speech in the Austrian Upper House, declared that Austria had no direct friction with Great Britain. Austria was less unpopular, weaker, less dangerous and more moderate in her demands than Germany, and fairly free from annexationist desires. Thus Austria was absolutely predestined for the role of mediator, but only provided she possessed the full confidence of Berlin.

Count Czernin hoped that Germany's war-aims remained purely defensive. It was mere presumption to say that the terrible war was being prolonged for foreign States. Annexationist aims would endanger the Alliance.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

MR. BALFOUR ON BELGIUM AS A PAWN.

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Westminster, alluding to Count Hertling's recent reference to Belgium as a "pawn," said this meant that, having attacked Belgium without provocation, having conquered it, treated it pitilessly, and deprived it of every material good and all moral benefits attaching to freedom, the Germans were prepared to give it up, provided they could get some other territory in which to exercise their peculiar gifts. The Germans would consent no longer to oppress Belgium if the Powers permitted Germany to oppress some other areas of Europe or elsewhere. Of all the outrages to which Belgium had been subjected none had been more insulting.

MURDER OF THE EX-TSAR.

DECREE FORFEITS IMPERIAL HOUSE PROPERTY.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

A message from Moscow states the newspaper *Bjednesta* reports: "By order of the Revolutionary people the bloody Tsar is happily deceased in Ekaterinburg. Vive, Red terror!"

A decree dated the 17th declares that the entire property of all the members of the former Imperial House, including deposits in Russian and foreign banks, be the property of the Russian Republic.

THE AMERICAN CRUISER "SAN DIEGO" SUNK.

GERMAN-MADE MINES FOUND IN VICINITY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The American cruiser, cabled on the 20th, was the *San Diego*, which was sunk off Fire Island.

Several German-made mines were found in the vicinity. No submarine was sighted.

There is no report of any other vessel being attacked.

Survivors, numbering 1,183, were landed at an Atlantic port.

The casualties were 48.

TROUBLE IN LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

WORKERS GO ON STRIKE.

LONDON, July 22.

Four thousand cotton workers are now idle in the Wigan Cotton Works, owing to the dispute cabled on the 17th.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN EFFORT CHECKED IN THREE DAYS.

PARIS, July 19.

A Havas Agency message says:—

The French and American troops, having in three days checked the German stupendous effort on the Marne and Champagne fronts, took the offensive and dealt the enemy a series of staggering blows between the Aisne and the Marne.

Along a 28-mile front, extending from west of Soissons to north-west of Chateau Thierry, the French and American forces broke deeply into the enemy's powerfully organized lines, at many points the advance being several miles. The attacking forces reached the plateaux dominating Soissons from the south and west and re-captured more than 20 villages, several thousand prisoners and many guns.

The attack was launched at daybreak, raged thoughout the day and is still in progress. The enemy was taken quite by surprise, the attack being made practically without artillery preparation. General Mangin's famous troops, with the American forces, went forward with wonderful dash, supported by Tanks and protected by a heavy barrage. The heavy pressure on the Villers Cotterets front has been relieved by this advance. The enemy made no move between Chateau Thierry and Argonne yesterday. The German army between the Marne and Rheims turns its back to that which is being pushed back between the Aisne and the Marne with but little more than 20 miles between these two armies, and the position of the forces south of the Marne becomes perilous.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 21.

A French communiqué reports that French troops entered Chateau Thierry this morning.

Violent fighting is proceeding north and south of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims.

Despite desperate resistance by the Germans, we have continued to progress.

BRITISH TROOPS PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, July 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at eight o'clock this morning, says:

British troops participated in the battle for the first time yesterday, between Rheims and the Marne in the region of Ardre.

The British took up their positions at night-time and attacked immediately with complete success, advancing over a mile.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The German newspapers do not conceal their chagrin over the Entente's success on the West Front.

The *Koelnische Volkszeitung's* Berlin Correspondent, after referring to the false hopes entertained in Germany about the new offensive, says it is no longer necessary to conceal the fact that German deserters utilised their knowledge of the planned operations to betray the Fatherland and it is impossible to deny that the offensive has failed. The German people anxiously, but patiently, await the new decisions demanded by the situation.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that General Foch has managed to form a formidable attacking army and is now trying to snatch the initiative from the German Command. The tremendous expenditure of fighting strength involved in such an effort may lead to a bad mistake on the part of the French Army. The warding off of the German blow succeeded despite great enemy losses, but the counter-offensive has failed and freedom of action remains in German hands.

The *Cologne Gazette* says: "As has happened on other occasions, for instance on the Somme, we must concede the loss of prisoners and guns, but even so, the enemy's leading idea of the break-through was not attained, despite tremendous exertion. We were able to hold up the counter-offensive before it attained any strategic advantage worth mentioning. The continuous changes of the position are the logical outcome of the open warfare now in progress."

DEEP IMPRESSION IN HOLLAND.

The Allied victory has made a deep impression in Holland.

The *Telegraaf* says:—

Anything is now possible. The capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation.

The *Hadelsblad* says:—

The double French and American success will revive French courage and rejoice the Americans, whose young army has proved itself capable of vigorously attacking the Germans.

The *Nieuwe Vandag* says:—

The greatest importance of the victory is the scoring of a tactical, partly even strategical, success against the German Commanders. Even if the Germans recover the advantageous position, the fact remains that the spell of the all-surpassing German Army Command has been broken." The paper emphasises the great strategic advantages achieved by Generalissimo Foch in a few hours.

The *Tyd* says that the Germans have received a hard slap. Their attempt to break through has failed in a fashion signifying Allied victory.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH.

LONDON, July 21.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns during night raids and patrol encounters south-westward of La Bassee and Merville and in the Dickebusch sector.

BRITISH AVIATORS LAND IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

Three British aeroplanes returning from Tondern were fired on by German warships and chased by German aeroplanes. The fight ended on the Danish border, and the three British airmen landed at various points in Denmark and were interned.

The airmen say that their bomb-dropping exploded a great ammunition dump near Tondern.

Both British and German warships were seen all day off the west coast of Jutland. The British warships fired at the German aeroplanes, one of which fell in to the sea.

"AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER" RENOUNCES SUBSIDY.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The *Cologne Gazette* Vienna Correspondent says:—

The semi-official organ *Fremdenblatt* has renounced the Foreign Office subsidy in order to retain a free hand towards the Austrian Government.

The Foreign Office had complained of the newspaper's attitude and demanded that it be at least neutral.

SPANISH MINISTER OF MARINE RESIGNS.

MADRID, July 21.

The Minister of Marine has resigned.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

SHOOTING OF THE EX-TSAR.

APPROVED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 21.

A Russian official message states:—

The Central Executive Committee approved of the shooting of Romanoff.

The ex-Tsar's wife and son were sent to a place of security.

Important documents concerning Romanoff, including the diaries he kept till the last, the diaries of his wife and children and letters by Rasputin to Romanoff and his family will be published shortly.

THE WOLVES IN SHEEPS' CLOTHING.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The *Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung's* Berlin Correspondent says:—

The Soviet Government, while refusing to agree to a German battalion being sent to Moscow to protect the Embassy, has consented to the employment of several hundred German soldiers in mufti.

CZECHS CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

A message from Berlin states that a Moscow dispatch reports that the Czechs have captured Birsk and that the Soviet troops are withdrawing.

THE MURMAN COAST LANDING.

TROTZKY'S SUSPICIONS.

LONDON, July 21.

In connection with the landing of British troops on the Murman Coast, M. Trotzky has ordered the Soviet soldiers not to support the French and British officers, and not to permit them to go from one town to another and to watch them carefully as conspirators against the Russian people.

A BRITISH CONSUL'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago we gave particulars of a tragedy of the sea that occurred on a small Chinese boat the *Kiang-nai* on a voyage between Haiphong and Pakhoi. Off the coast of Tonkin, says the *Bangkok Times*, a man, woman and a young and pretty girl came on board from a small boat. There was one European on board and he happened to know Chinese. He learned that the young girl had been kidnapped and was to be sold to a brothel in China. Unfortunately he somehow betrayed the fact that he knew, and the girl was murdered the same night, her body being chopped up and thrown overboard. It now appears that the European was Mr. J. B. Fletcher, British Consul at Haiphong and Pakhoi. On hearing the threats of murder Mr. Fletcher believed they were aimed at himself as very possible they were, and he barricaded himself in his cabin. It was while there that he heard the screams of the victim when she was being killed. Mr. Fletcher, we learn from the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, was a passenger in that ill-fated junk, having left Haiphong a month as a witness in the case. All those on board, with the exception of the woman, were arrested with the exception of the woman.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[U.S. NAVY COMMUNICATION SERVICE TO MANILA.]

CONTROL OF ALL SUGAR SOURCES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

President Wilson has created a Sugar Equalization Board on recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover. The Board is incorporated for $5,000,000 with authority to acquire at a loss to the Government the production of beet sugar factories which cannot, at the present price of beets, be sold to the public at the present price, as well as other high-priced varieties of sugar. This will be resold to the public in common at a stabilized price.

The United States now virtually controls all the sugar produced in this country as well as that imported through the International Sugar Commission, which allocates the product of the domestic industry.

BIG INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The Internal Revenue Bureau announced that war taxes collected in May aggregated $123,396,194. The report indicated that the American people are spending more money for amusements and less for railroad travel.

STREET CAR MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The War Labour Board has recommended 40 per cent. increases in the pay of street car motormen and conductors throughout the United States.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK OUTLOOK SURVEYED.

CZECHO-SLOVAK AIMS DEFINED.

VLADIVOSTOCK, July 15.

The present situation in Siberia may be characterized as a period of transition from the Bolshevik *régime* to conditions which do not yet permit of accurate diagnosis.

The military situation is as follows: 40,000 Czecho-Slovaks are holding the Siberian Railway line between Samara and Irkutsk, detachments of these troops being in occupation of Cheliabinsk, Omsk, Novo-Nicholaievsk, Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk. The Czecho-Slovak National Council here assume that these forces, acting in co-operation with the local bodies, have overthrown the Bolsheviks at the above-named points. No details are available owing to the total interruption of all communications with the interior. It is presumed that the Czecho-Slovaks are moving forward, as their rear is secured, in the direction of Irkutsk.

It is estimated that half a million prisoners of war are distributed throughout Siberia, of whom about 35,000 have voluntarily joined the Red Guards or are engaged in political propaganda. This number may be augmented as the Bolsheviks have forcibly recruited prisoners of war and this factor may create conditions inimicial to the forward advance of the Czecho-Slovak detachments.

RIVAL FORCES.

Of 14,000 Czecho-Slovaks who have got through to Vladivostok, 12,000 are engaged in active military operations on the railway line Vladivostok-Mikolsk-Habarovsk. Up to date they have reached and occupied Spasksair. Their advance is difficult, as the enemy is offering a stubborn resistance at favourable points, and is destroying the bridges and railroad in his retreat, while enemy agitators are striving to rouse the villages *en route* to take up an unfriendly attitude to the Czecho-Slovaks. The immediate aim of the latter is the occupation of Habarovsk in order to secure their right flank, after which they will proceed along the railway through Manchuria until a junction is effected with the Czecho-Slovaks advancing from Irkutsk. The ultimate aim of the Czecho-Slovaks is the safe transportation of all their forces to Vladivostock for embarkation for the French front.

The enemy forces between Nikolsk and Habarovsk total 10,000, while between Nikolsk and Irkutsk there are 12,000 Germans and Magyars and 25,000 Bolsheviks, who are probably concentrated in the region of Lake Baikal and Chita.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The political situation is as follows: The Siberian Provisional Government established at Vladivostock constitutes an integral part of the Government at Tomsk. They are mutually pledged to convoke the Siberian Constituent Assembly, when the country has been cleared of the Bolsheviks and communications restored, to reform the National Army and to co-operate with the Allies. The present position of the Government at Vladivostock is being strengthened and they are supported by the Municipal and Zemstvo organs. The démarche issued by General Horvath, has complicated the situation. The Siberian Government have denounced General Horvath, co-operation with whom is impossible.

The attitude of the Czecho-Slovaks towards the Siberian Government is friendly but neutral, but they will oppose the threatened armed advance of General Horvath on Vladivostock as the outbreak of civil war would jeopardize their operations for relieving the Czecho-Slovaks in the interior.—Reuter.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 28th July at Noon.

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For JAPAN	BANRI MARU	Aug. 30th.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SUNGKIANG	July 24, Daylight.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	TAMING	July 24, at 1 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	July 26, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 26, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	July 30, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SIANGAN	July 30, at 3 p.m.

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FOR	STEAMERS		To Sail.
SHANGHAI	*TAISANG*	FRIDAY,	July 26, Daylight.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY,	July 26, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	*CHIPSHING*	SATURDAY,	July 27, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	*WOSANG*	SUNDAY,	July 28, Daylight.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	FRIDAY,	Aug. 2, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	SATURDAY,	Aug. 9, at Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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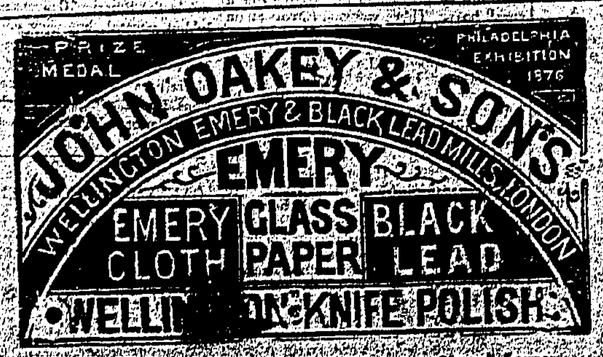
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STEAM FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2218

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "KAWACHI MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 28th July, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 22, 1918. 611

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G. MOUSSION.

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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Inaba Maru, 12,600 tons	SAT., 17th Aug., 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons	WED., 4th Sept., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Tango Maru, 13,500 tons	SAT., 17th Aug. 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons	SAT., 14th Sept., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§Taisho Maru, 6,000 tons	SUN., 28th July.

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New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

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Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji * Wireless Telegraphy.

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Next sailing from Hongkong:

‡* Suwa Maru, WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

‡* Fushimi Maru, WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Telephone 282 & 283

PROSPERITY ON THE EUPHRATES.

"RECORD" HARVEST EXPECTED.

Mr. Edmund Chandler, the representative of the British Press with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, sends the following despatch:—

The peaceful penetration of the Euphrates from Feluja to Hilleh began in April last year, a month after we entered Baghdad. Before the Turk was finally routed on the Tigris we had begun to tap the resources of the Euphrates.

For months during the hot weather the roads from Hilleh and Mugeyib to Baghdad were obscured by the dust of camel and donkey convoys bringing in corn. Arab levies were raised to police the roads, villages and towns, and the country was cleared of bands of marauders. This year, owing to the success of the Euphrates irrigation scheme, the supplies from the Euphrates side will be enormously increased and the transport of the country will be hard put to it to bring in the grain.

During the summer we have been at work on the irrigation scheme connected with the Hindieh barrage. The barrage, which was designed by Sir William Willcocks and constructed by Sir John Jackson's firm, was finished before the war, but the Turk neglected to profit by it. The canalization work connected with it was left incomplete, and the area to be cultivated was never brought under irrigation. The Euphrates divides at Hindieh into two branches, the Shatt-el-Hilleh to the east, and the Shatt-el-Hindieh to the west, and the two channels of the river meet again a few miles above Samarra. Until the 13th century the Hilleh branch carried the main canal, but during the last century the bulk of the river has been diverted to the Shatt-el-Hindieh, which was the main channel more than a thousand years ago. The function of the barrage was to provide water for the Hilleh branch, which was silting up, while the bed of the Hindieh branch was scouring out and its water was being wasted.

"A HUNDRED CANALS DUG OUT.

This year nearly a hundred canals on the Hilleh branch, which had fallen into disuse, have been dug out, 300,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and there is promise of the greatest harvest in the memory of man, possibly the greatest since the days of Nebuchadnezzar.

But the Shatt-el-Hilleh developments are only part of the scheme. For several years the land on both banks of the Hindieh branch below the barrage down to Kifil has been out of cultivation, as the canals provided in the Willcocks scheme to irrigate that area were neglected. We were not long in getting to work at them. In May, as soon as the Tigris operations were completed, we began to open posts on the Euphrates. The work on the canals was started early in June: they were finished by the end of October: and the ground they irrigate is now under cultivation. There was a gap in our communications between Nasiriyeh and Hilleh in the hot weather, but we have lately bridged it, establishing posts south of Hilleh and north of Nasiriyeh, so that we now administer the whole country from Basra to Ramadie. It has been a singularly peaceful penetration.

Needless to say the Arab cultivators welcome the new régime. Their property, which has lain fallow for years, will become rich and profitable. All the summer and autumn they were busy getting their water channels clear. Below the barrage some 14,000 Arabs were engaged in making the new canals and clearing the old ones. Nearly every able-bodied man in the district is working for us. The irrigation works at Hindieh affect the land from Feluja up stream above the barrage as well as down stream as far as Kifil on the Hindieh branch, and Diwaniyeh on the Hilleh branch.

The effect of the work on which we are engaged on the Euphrates will be far-reaching. The irrigation scheme will reduce the tonnage required for foodstuff on the line of communications by thousands of tons, and free rolling stock and river transport for ordnance and other supplies, not to speak of the economy that the development of local produce effects in overseas shipping. Then there is the political side of the Euphrates development, which will be ultimately, if not immediately, as important. Not only have rich lands lain fallow and canals fallen into disuse owing to the unsettled state of the country, but in the disturbed zones of concentration crops have been laid waste by the Turks and stores of grain unearthed and wantonly destroyed. Now, while we are feeding ourselves, we are enriching the cultivators and bringing settlement and content where neither existed before.

TAX COLLECTING MADE EASY.

The Arabs are an eminently sensible people. The Turks when they evacuated the district were for destroying the Hindieh barrage, but the tribesmen preserved it. The Arab knew the Turk would do nothing for him, and he would not pay him revenue if he could help it; but the collection of revenue on the Euphrates no longer calls for an armed force. Paying taxes has become an investment. For there is no cultivator in the world who will not lend a hand at getting water into his own fields. The Arabs appreciate the art of irrigation, though they do not excel in it; and we have come to them on the Euphrates as fertilizers of the soil. An old sheikh said the other day:—"No other Government but the British would take the trouble to bother about our water while they were fighting."

I have lately been down the Hilleh branch as far as Samawa, and the Hindieh as far as Kifil and Kufa, and saw armies of men busy with spades—the scoop on the long six foot pole by which the Arab is eternally adjusting his irrigation channels and coaxing the water on to the fields. The rich belts of cultivation on the edge of the desert were refreshingly green. Everywhere the sheikhs insisted that we should dine or drink coffee with them; and they dragged us into their mud towers and spread carpets for us by the hearth, while they roasted and pounded and distilled the coffee, pouring it from one peaked pot to another with all the unction of a rite. Old memories of the Arabs were revived, their eagerness to entertain the stranger and to sit and gossip with him, and the docility of their ponies, which will jump in and out of a boat like a cat or a dog, and are just as much members of the family.

We travelled along, sailing when the wind was favourable, or on horseback, or by motor car where there was a track, switchbacking over the innumerable bridges of the watercuts. It was a pleasant change after the desolate country through which we had slowly fought our way up the Tigris during the last three years, and the best part of it was the visible and audible happiness of the Arabs. Our ponymen sang joyously as we rode over the uninspiring plain, and the chant of our boatmen at night was answered by the fellaheen singing to their buffaloes at the water lifts which have been creaking for months like drunken violins.

JACK TAR'S LETTERS.

From this week onwards Jack Tar may write one love letter every seven days that no censor's eye may pry into, says a Home paper. The Privilege Envelope, long ago past its experimental state in the Army, is quite new to the lower deck, which will now be put upon its honour to restrict the weekly missive to family and private affairs. One other concession and the two services will be "pegs." Letters may come home without a stamp from the soldier on active service; whereas the sailor on active service has to pay his penny (or three-halfpence) per epistle unless there are no postage stamps an available, elastic provision which is not stretched in his favour.

"Now, then, put the weight of your body into it. No messing about—remember. You are out to kill!" A stalwart instructor, unaware that the King was watching him, shouted these words to a company of Canadian bayonet fighters in active training. The King laughed heartily at the teacher's enthusiasm.

BANK

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(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

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M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager

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Hongkong, April 8, 1918. [308

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

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Silver 19,500,000
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N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

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C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 4, 1917.

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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. P. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

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EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11 March, 1918.

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5.30 p.m.—Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.OS. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.
Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O's. and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E. and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.
Class 3, at Lyeemun at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E. and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Pay and Travelling expenses for June are now ready at Captain Russell's Office.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

WEDNESDAY, 24th July:—
5.20 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.
FRIDAY, 26th July:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

THURSDAY, 25th July:—
5.20 p.m. N.C.O's. of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander), at Headquarters. T.E.T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 24th July:—
5.10 p.m. No. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.
FRIDAY, 26th July:—
7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

THURSDAY, 25th July:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

RECRUITS.

FRIDAY, 26th July:—
5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

LEAVE.

Col. C. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20.7.18.
Bugler L. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20.7.18.
Drummer H. Joseph is granted 1 month's leave from 18.7.18.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 24th July:—
5.0 p.m. Swimming, fall in at Blake Pier.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, July 19th, 1918.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 23d. 12h. 11m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly over Formosa and the east coast, and decreased slightly elsewhere. A depression is situated over the extreme north of the Gulf of Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st, 41.59 inches, against an average of 47.95 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 24th July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. winds, fresh; cloudy, rain.
2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 23, 1918.

On London—
Bank, Wire ... 3/3⅞
" On demand ... 3/4
" 30 days' sight ... 3/4⅛
" 4 months' sight ... 3/4⅜
Credits, 4 months' sight ... 3/5⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight 3/5¼
On Paris—
On demand ... 453½
4 months' sight ... 468
On [illegible]—
On demand ... 79⅞
Credits [illegible] days' sight ... —
On [illegible]—
Wire ... —
On demand ... nom.
On Calcutta—
Wire ... —
On demand ... nom.
On Singapore—
On demand ... 143
On Manila—
On demand ... 159
On Shanghai—
On demand ... nom.
[illegible] (private paper) ... —
On [illegible]—
On demand ... 148¼
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 44.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) $5.95
Silver (per oz.) ... 48⅞d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 25 % prem.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents ... 2 % pm.
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 % pa.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 4½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr Douglas Abbey, Mr D. Abraham, Mr and Mrs E. G. Anderson, Mr J. H. Baring, Mr L. A. Barling, Mr H. A. Baxter, Mrs E. R. Belilios, Mr R. J. Birbeck, Mr J. D. Birrell, Mr J. J. Bleeker, Capt. & Mrs Branch, Mr R. F. Brayn, Mr W. G. Browell, Mr J. Bruineman, Mr J. N. Buckley, Mr N. Burns, Mr R. V. Cameron, Mr and Mrs W. H. Morton Cameron, Mr A. B. Campbell, Mr Charousset, Mr P. Chilvers, Mr J. D. Courtney, Dr and Mrs H. L. Cumming, Mrs F. E. Davis, Mr F. Edward, Mr P. Eliassen, Mr G. W. Ellis, Mme. E. Esnault, Mr and Mrs D. S. Evans, Master K. Evans, Mrs S. Gossler, Mr I. Gray, Capt. T. P. Hall, Miss R. Henne, Mr A. Hicks, Mr A. R. Hicks, Mr A. E. Hodgins, Mr C. H. Hodgman, Mr A. Shelton Hooper, Mr D. H. Horn, Mr and Mrs R. G. L. Horton, Mr H. Hytten, Capt. R. Innes, Mr C. D Jackson, Mr and Mrs R. S. D'Oyly John, Mr E. M. Joseph, Mr H. Krebs, Mr P. F. Lanchberg, Mr and Mrs C. Lauritsen, Mr A. H. Lay, Mr and Mrs J. J. Leiria, Mr C. Little, Mr Robt. L. Logan, Mr H. W. Lucas, Mr P. Macfadyen, Dr G. W. Mackean, Mr B. Madsen, Major C. M. Manners, R.E., Mr C. McCann, Mr and Mrs G. McKechnie, Mr A. J. Mora, Mr E. Morrison, Mr and Mrs W. P. Neeson, Mr J. S. Nicolson, Mr S. S. Perry, Mr J. L. Plummer, Mr J. de La Pomeroye, Mr E. H. Ray, Miss F. Reay, Mr G. Riach, Mr D. Ritchie, Mr C. E. Seybt, Mrs H. Sheehan, Mrs G. Sherwood and maid, Mrs T. B. Sia, Mr and Mrs F. da Silva, Mrs M. Slade, Mr A. W. P. Spiers, Capt. J. L. Sprott, Mr V. Steensley, Mr A. T. Stubbs, Mr D. Sutherland, Miss Sweetland, Mr J. M. Taylor, Mr C. P. Templeton, Mr F. G. Thompson, Mr P. W. Vermeulen, Mr Thos. Vint, Capt. H. Westers, Mr and Mrs R. Weymouth, Mr G. G. Wood, Mr G. Woudenberg, Mr and Mrs B. Wylie.

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr and Mrs F. R. J. Adams, Miss Anderson, Mr T. Barclay, Mr C. B. Bird, Major Black, Mr and Mrs D. K. Blair, Mrs Brazil, Mr and Mrs O. T. Breakspear, Mr J. A. Cabell, Mr & Mrs Cadbury, Mr A. J. Carter, Mr and Mrs F. W. Cary, Miss Churchill, Mr & Mrs Coburn, Miss Coburn, Mr G. L. Coleman, Mrs Cormack, Mr Donnell, Mr & Mrs Kenneth Duncan, Mr S. Evans, Mrs E. M. Ewers, Mrs Norman Eyres, Mrs Fumagalli, Mr A. D. Galloway, Mrs Gellion, Dr Campbell Gibson, Mr Gubbay, Mr and Mrs B. A. Hale, Mr H. Hancock, Mr & Mrs Haywood, Mr W. B. Hind, Mr & Mrs P. Hodgson, Mrs Hogg, Mr F. B. Johnson, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr and Mrs Geo. Lammert, Mrs Leavell, Mrs Litt, Mr & Mrs Macdonald, Mrs Matheason, Mr R. F. Mattingly, Mr and Mrs N. McIntyre, Mrs M. R. Melross, Miss M. N. Moninger, Miss M. E. Moore, Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs F. G. Nightingale, Mr and Mrs H. A. Nisbet, Mrs Ostroverkhow, Miss Pedden, Lt.-Col. and Mrs Thursby Pelham, Mr and Mrs A. Pereira, Mr T. L. Perkins, Comdr. Reid, Mr W. E. Roberts, Mr and Mrs Rope, Mr & Mrs Semloff, Lt. Sherwin, Mrs Siqveland, Miss Skinner, Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith, Mr & Mrs V. Findlay Smith, Mrs H. Smith, Mr and Mrs B. de Souza, Mrs Sveen, Mr & Mrs Joseph Taylor, Mr & Mrs E. Terre de Vallé, Maj.-Gen. F. Ventris, Miss Ventris, Lt.-Col. John Ward O.M.G., M.P., Mr G. E. Wetton, Miss V. M. Wilcox, Mr and Mrs R. C. R. Wilson, Mr David Wood.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs R. Almond, Dr and Mrs Asger and son, Mr G. Bannerman, Mr W. Budge, Mr and Mrs T. S. Cheng, Mr and Mrs Course, Mrs T. B. Culhane, Mrs Cumming, Mr C. Fritz, Mr and Mrs Gregory, Mr C. J. Hammes, Mr J. Hatfield, Mr G. R. Haywood, Mr A. W. T. Hoy, Mr and Mrs Wm. Jackson, Mr B. James, Mr J. Joseph, Mrs L. Kilbee and child, Mr C. D. Kincaid, Mr A. Lambden, Miss E. Lambden, Mrs B. Legge, Mr & Mrs McAinsh, Mrs McGee, Mr B. J. de Moore, Mr W. Morley, Mr A. Morton, Mrs W. C. Passmore, Mr and Mrs G. F. Richardson, Mr E. M. Sleigh, Mr and Mrs Starkey and children, Mr Stubbings and daughter, Mr A. A. L. Todt, Mr and Mrs Underwood, Mr and Mrs J. W. White.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Mr N. I. Brewer, Mrs F. E. Cameron, Mr V. T. Crocker, Mrs E. Dobin-on, Mr K. B. Graae, Mr F. T. Harris, Mr H. S. Hurley, Lt.-Com. and Mrs M. P. Koretzky, Miss J. Meadows, Mr O. Murrell, Mr S. Paul, Com. and Mrs S. N. Petroff, Mr and Mrs H. Stephens, Mr Wm. Thom, Capt. J. Thomson, Capt. Z. Tsukidate.

Temperature.

Hongkong, July 23rd, 1918.

Barometer — 9 A.M.		29.55
Do.	1 P.M.	29.51
Do.	4 P.M.	29.49
Thermometer 9 A.M.		85
Do.	1 P.M.	84
Do.	4 P.M.	84
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	80
Do.	(Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	81
Do.	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	81
Do.	Maximum	85
Do.	Minimum (over night)	80

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



Treasures of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation, you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Post

Address post-card: "F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London." Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every Subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 "
Hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile— single	75 cents	1 hour.
return	$1.00	3 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile— single	$1.20	2 hours.
return	$1.50	4 "
Beyond 6th to 9th mile— single	$1.75	2½ "
return	$2.00	5 "
Beyond 9th to 11th mile— single	$2.00	3 "
return	$2.50	7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 "
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 "
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour	20 "
Two hours	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$ .40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three "	2.00
Four "	2.40
Five "	2.80
Six "	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin,—Mei Lung Pa ... lb.	24
" Prime Cut ... "	24
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk "	23
" Roast,—Shiu "	24
" Breast,—Ngau Nam ... "	20
" Soup,—Tong Yuk ... "	21
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa "	24
" Steak Sirloin,—Ngau Lan "	30
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung No. 1 ... "	26
Bullock's Brains,—Ngau No per set	10
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li each	60
" Tongue, corned,—Ham Ngau Li each 60 cents.	
" Head,—Ngau Tau ... each	100
" Heart,—Ngau Sam ... lb.	13
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin "	20
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk ... each	10
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu "	10
" Tail,—Ngau Mei "	20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon ... lb.	12
" Tripe (undressed), Ngau To lb.	6
Calves' Head and Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk ... set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat lb.	26
" Leg,—Yeung Pei ... "	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shan "	24
" Saddle,—Yeung On Yuk "	16
Pig's Chitlings,—Chu Chong per set	25
" Brains,—Chu No ... per set	22
" Feet,—Chu Keuk ... lb.	15
" Fry,—Chu Chap "	15
" Head,—Chu Tau "	20
" Heart,—Chu Sam ... each	10
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu ... each	10
" Liver,—Chu Kon ... lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat "	25
" Leg,—Chu Pei ... "	28
" Loin,—Chu Hau Tun "	28
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau ... "	21
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk ... set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam ... each	8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu each	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon ... lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai "	25
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau "	20
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung You "	28
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk ... "	20
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1 ... lb.	20
Lard,—Chu Yah ... lb.	—

Fish.

	Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu ... lb.	19
Bream,—Pin Yu ... "	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu "	18
Carp,—Li Yu ... "	16
Catfish,—Chik Yu ... "	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu ... "	20
Crabs,—Hai ... "	23
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu ... "	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu ... "	23
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap "	10
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha "	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man "	16
" Fresh water,—Tam Shui Yu "	20
" Yellow,—Wong Sin ... "	26
Frogs,—Tin Kai ... "	32
Garoupa,—Shek Pan ... "	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu "	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak ... "	22
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap "	18
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu "	22
Loach,—Wu Yu ... "	22
Lobsters,—Lung Ha ... "	32
Mackerel,—Chi Yu ... "	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu "	32
Mullet,—Tsai Yu ... "	18
Oysters,—Shang Ho ... "	16
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu "	14
Perch,—Tsu Lo ... "	20
Pike,—Fa Pan Fong ... "	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu ... "	28
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong "	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong "	36
Prawns,—Ming Ha ... "	36
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha ... "	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung "	13
Roach,—Chun Yu ... "	22
Salmon,—Ma Yu ... "	36
Shark,—Sha Yu ... "	8
Skate,—Po Yu ... "	10
Shrimps,—Ha ... "	26
Snapper,—Lap Yu ... "	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu ... "	28
Tench,—Wan Yu ... "	22
Turbot,—Tso Hau Yu ... "	18
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kuk Y "	40

Poultry.

	Cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai ... lb.	30
Capons, small,—Sin Kai "	28
Capons, Large,—Sin Kai "	28
Duck,—Ap ... "	22
Doves,—Pan Kau ... "	—
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (fresh) ... per doz.	25
Fowls, Canton,—Kai ... lb.	36
Fowls, Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai "	28
Geese,—Ngo ... "	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap ...	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi Hau Pak Kap each	23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen,—Fo Kai Na "	52
Snipe,—Sha Tsui ... each	22
Pheasant,—Shan Kai ... "	—
Quail,—Om Chun ... "	—
Partridges,—Che Ku ... "	—

FRUITS

	Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yan ... lb.	35
Apples, (California),—KamShan Ping Ko "	24
Bananas, (bride's), Macao,—San Heung Chiu "	4
Carambola,—Yeung To ... "	12
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tse ... each	10
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung ... lb.	7
Lemons, America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung ... 3 each	
Lichees, Dried, (small stone),—Lat Chi Kon lb.	25
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shong Tim Chang "	—
Oranges, (Canton), ... "	—
Pears, (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li "	18
Peanuts,—Fa Shang ... "	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Tse "	12
Plantain,—Tai Chiu ... "	03
Pumelo, Siam,—Tsim Lo Yau ... each	12
Walnuts,—Hop To ... lb.	14
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz ... "	25

Vegetables, &c.

	Cts.
Artichokes,—Ah Chi Cheuk ... each	—
Beans, Sprout,—Nga Tsoi ... lb.	4
" Long,—Tau Kok ... "	8
Beet Root,—Hung Tsoi Tau "	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa ... "	—
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yun Kwa "	5
" Red,—Hung Ke ... "	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common),—Kai Tsoi "	6
" Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi ... "	12
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun "	—
Cauliflower (Large),—Ye Tsoi Fa each	—
" (Medium), "	—
" (Small), "	—
Carrots,—Kam Shun ... lb.	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi "	10
Chillies, Dried,—Kon Lat Chiu "	25
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu ... "	10
" Green,—Ching Lat Chiu "	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu lb.	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa ... each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau ... lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung "	7
Ginger, old,—Lo Keung ... "	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan "	45
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai ... each	06
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi ... each	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai ... lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai ... "	10
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tso Ku lb.	
Okroes ... lb.	10
Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chung Tau lb.	8
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung lb.	4
Onions, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau "	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi ... "	60
Potato, Sweet,—Fan Shu ... "	3
" Japanese,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai lb.	5
" American,—Fa Kai Shu Tsai lb.	8
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa ... lb.	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai "	6
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong "	—
Shallots,—Kong Chong Tau "	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi ... "	4
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke ... "	7
Taros,—Wu Tau ... "	6
Turnips, Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak "	4
Vetable Marrow,—Tsit Kwa ... "	4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi ... "	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau "	6
Yams,—Tai Shu ... "	6

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 23, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wladiostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	20.60	75	92	NSW	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.59	77	91	ESE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.59	78	93	SE	4	b
Sharp Pk.	"	29.64	83	87	—	0	b
Amoy	"	29.58	81	92	SW	1	b
Swatow	"	29.56	79	95	SE	1	o
Taihoku	5 a.	29.60	77	94	—	0	b
Taichu	"	29.60	75	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.60	77	—	E	2	b
Koshun	"	29.59	79	—	NNE	2	b
Pescadores	"	29.59	79	—	ESE	2	o
Canton	6 a.	29.51	81	91	E	2	o
Hongkong	"	29.53	82	84	SSW	3	o
Gap Rock	"	29.52	—	—	SW	5	o
Macao	"	29.50	81	90	S	4	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.47	77	94	SW	3	r
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	"	29.73	77	—	SW	2	b
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	29.66	73	93	—	0	o
Manila	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	"	29.59	75	96	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.75	80	96	SW	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, July 23, 1918.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.
7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

MAIL NOTICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 23RD JULY, 1918.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits, (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 2s. 6d. and 1s. 4d. respectively.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	DATE
Amoy	Wednesday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
Cebu Straits and *Europe via Suez	Wednesday, 24th, Registration 4.15 P.M.; Letters 5.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 24th July, at 3 p.m.	
Formosa via Anping	Wednesday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin	Thursday, 25th, Registration 1.45 P.M.; Letters 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.	Friday, 26th. Registration 11.45 A.M.; Letters 12.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Friday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Tuesday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
AUGUST	
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Thursday, 1st, Registration 11.45 A.M.; Letters 12.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez	Friday, 9th, Registration 9.45 A.M.; Letters 10.30 A.M.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 8th August, at 5 p.m.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 23rd JULY, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$615 b.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Ins.	$340 b.
North China Ins.	T.125 b.
Union Ins.	$810 b.
Yangtsze Ins.	$195 b. ex. $73
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Ins.	$136 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$325 b.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$78 b.
H.K. Steamboats	$20 b.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$30 b.
Do. (Def.)	$142 s. & 143 sa.
Shells	142/6 b.
Star Ferries	$25 n.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$87 b.
Malabon Sugars	$34 b.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	47/- b.
Langkats	T. 17 sa.
Raubs	$2.80 n.
Tronoh Mines	30/- b
Ural Caspians	17/- b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$89½ b.
H. & W. Docks	$132 b.
S'hai Docks	T. 142 s.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	92 b.
Hongkong Hotels	$94 b.
Hongkong Lands	$94 b. & 93 sa.
Humphreys	$7.25 b.
Kowloon Lands	$30 n.
West Points	$74 b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 175 b. & 177½ s.
Kung Yiks	T. 15.25 b.
Laou Kung Mows	$126 b.
Orientals	$68 sa.
Shanghai Cottons	$147 b.
Yangtszepoos	$8.90 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$7.10 b. & 7.20 sa.
China-Borneos	$9.00 b.
China Lights	$5.00 b.
China-Providents	$7.50 b.
Dairy Farms	$27.50 b.
H.K. Electrics	$61 b.
Macau Do.	$30 b.
Hongkong Ropes	$28 b.
H.K. Tramways	$6.80 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$7.00 b.
do. (New)	$ .75 b.
Steam Laundries	$3.25 b.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$12½ n.
Water-boats	$12 n.
Watsons	$5.30 b.
Powells	$8.30 b. & 8.30 sa.
Wisemans	$26 n.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, July 12th.		
Alor Gajah ($1)	2.75	3.00
Amal. Malay fy. pd.	2.35	2.60
Ayer Hitam ($5)	12.00	13.00
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.05	1.15
Ayer Molek ($1)	1.70	1.85
Ayer Panas ($5)	7.00	7.60
Balgownie ($1)	4.25	5.00
Bassett ($1)	0.75	0.85
Batang Benar ($10)	11.00	12.00
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.00	1.50pm
Bukit Jelotong ($1)	0.45	0.55
Bukit Katil ($1)	0.65	0.75
Bukit Kepong ($2)	2.25	2.75
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.60	0.75
Bukit Timah ($10)	...	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($5)	5.40	6.00
Glenealy P ns. ($1)	1.40	1.75
Haytor ($5)	7.00	7.50
Indragiri ($5)	4.80	5.10
Jeram ($1)	1.15	1.25
Jimah ($1)	1.25	1.40
Kamasan ($2)	4.25	4.75
Kedah ($1)	3.30	3.60
Kelemak R. ($5)	5.00	5.50
Kempas ($2)	7.00	7.75
Kluang ($5)	4.50	5.00
Lunas ($5)	5.70	6.00
Malaka Pinda	1.80	2.05
Malakoff ($2)	4.00	4.25
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.55	0.65
Mergui ($5)	5.75	6.25
New Serendah ($2)	3.50	4.00
Nyalas ($5)	5.50	6.00
Pajam ($5)	9.50	10.25
Pantai ($1)	1.10	1.25
Parit Perak ($1)	1.95	2.15
Perak River ($1)	2.10	2.25
Pulau Bulang ($10)	4.00	4.15
Punggor ($1)	0.50	0.60
Radella ($5)	8.75	9.25
Sandycroft ($2)	3.00	3.50
Scudai ($5)	5.75	6.00
Sembrong ($1)	0.20	0.30
Sungei Bagan ($2)	2.60	3.10
Sungei Patani ($1)	0.30	0.45pm
Tambalak ($1)	0.75	0.85
Tapah ($10)	12.00	13.50
Teluk Anson ($5)	8.25	9.00
Temerloh ($1)	0.85	1.00
Trafalgar ($2)	0.90	1.00
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.55	0.65
United Malacca ($1)	0.80	0.90
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.00	3.75

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1918:—

Date.	Ends		Begins.	
July 23rd,	5.40	a.m.	7.19	p.m.
" 24th,	5.40	"	7.18	"
" 25th,	5.41	"	7.17	"
" 26th,	5.41	"	7.17	"
" 27th,	5.42	"	7.16	"
" 28th,	5.42	"	7.16	"
" 29th,	5.43	"	7.15	"
" 30th,	5.43	"	7.15	"
" 31st,	5.44	"	7.14	"

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.53	29.53	29.54
Temperature	85	82	83
Humidity	79	84	87
Direction of Wind	SW	SSW	SE
Force	3	3	2
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.35	0.00	0.10

Highest open air Temperature on the 22nd—87
Lowest open air Temperature on the 23rd—80

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, July 23, 1918.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Printed and Published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited, by BERTRAM A. HALE, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.